

*Library*



BOROUGH OF ALTRINCHAM

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1958.





PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor G. Harmer	-	Chairman.
Councillor L.B. Wilson	-	Vice-Chairman.

Councillor R.M. Kelsall, Mayor of the Borough of Altrincham.

Aldermen W.G. Biddle,  
E.J. Horley,  
R.S. Watson,  
A. Weston,

Councillors B.R. Byrom,  
W.H. Cawdron,  
Miss E.M. Fitton,  
Mrs. E.M. Hoyle,  
C.J. Jones,  
R. Kirkland,  
A.J. Leslie,  
A.R. Littler,  
Mrs. L.M. Smith.

--oOo--

OFFICIALS.

D. Longbottom, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.	- Medical Officer of Health.
M. Dickinson, M.R.S.H.,M.A.P.H.I.	- Chief Public Health Inspector.
A.A. Wild, A.R.S.H.,M.R.I.P.H.H.,M.A.P.H.I.	- Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
W. Macphail.	- Additional Public Health Inspector.
Mrs. C.B. Hargreaves,	- Clerk.
R.C. Webb,	- Student Public Health Inspector.
J.E. Crickmore, C.R.S.I.	- Part-Time Public Health Inspector.

--oOo--



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28803267>

Public Health Department,  
16 Market Street,  
Altrincham.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Altrincham.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Comments on the vital statistics are made in the appropriate parts of the report.

I again include a small appendix giving a brief list of many of the services connected with the National Health Service and the Welfare and Children's Section of the County Council.

Once again I must express my appreciation of the interest in Health matters shown by the members of the Committee, and place on record my thanks for the willing and efficient service given by all members of the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

DONALD LONGBOTTOM,

Medical Officer of Health.



## GENERAL FEATURES OF THE BOROUGH.

The Borough is situated in the northern part of Mid-Cheshire some 8 miles south of Manchester.

The total population in accordance with the Registrar General's Estimate is 40,890.

There is a considerable industrial area containing several large engineering works of world wide repute, and a number of smaller concerns and factories, providing employment for approximately 17,000.

A fair proportion of the population is residential, with business interests in Manchester, Salford and other towns.

The main shopping centre and public market provide facilities for a large number of people from adjoining districts.

The public market is held on Tuesday and Saturday of each week and is well patronised by shoppers from a very wide area.

The Municipality provides Public Libraries and Public Swimming Baths. There is an 18 hole Municipal Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Recreation Grounds all of which provide wide open spaces in the Borough.

--oOo--

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres	-	3,519.
Number of inhabited houses	-	13,508.
Rateable Value (31st December, 1958)	-	£515,287.
Product of a penny rate (31st March, 1959)	-	£2,098.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	1958.	1957 COMPARISON.
Registrar General's Estimate of Total Population,	40,890	40,610
Live Births,	673	592
Live birth rate per 1,000 population,	16.5	14.1
Still-births,	11	19
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births,	16.1	-
Total live and still-births,	684	611
Infant deaths,	14	14
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total,	20.8	23.1
" " " " " " " - legitimate	20.8	-
" " " " " " " illegitimate	-	-
Neo Natal " " " " " " "		
(first four weeks)	14.9	13.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.1	-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	-	-
Deaths from Cancer,	81	74
Deaths from Cancer of the lung,	19	20
Deaths from Tuberculosis,	1	2
Deaths from Poliomyelitis,	-	-
Deaths from other notifiable infectious diseases,	-	-
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth,	-	-

	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>COMPARISON.</u>
Deaths from / accidents,	8 )	-
motor,	12 )	19
Total number of deaths from all causes,	482	460

The population figures given are for the home population, and the births and deaths rates are based on this population.

TABLE I.

Live Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total.</u>	<u>Comparison</u> <u>1957 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	308	345	653	577
Illegitimate,	10	10	20	15
Totals,	<u>318</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>592</u>

TABLE II.

Still Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total.</u>	<u>Comparison</u> <u>1957 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	4	7	11	18
Illegitimate,	-	-	-	1
Totals,	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>

TABLE III.

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total.</u>	<u>Comparison</u> <u>1957 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	6	8	14	8
Illegitimate,	-	-	-	-
Totals,	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Total.</u>	<u>Comparison</u> <u>1957 Total.</u>
Legitimate Births,	5	5	10	5
Illegitimate,	-	-	-	-
Totals,	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>



Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

Gastro Enteritis,	1.	1.	Influenzal Pneumonia,	1.
Congenital of Heart,	1.	1.	Bronchial Pneumonia,	1.

Causes of Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age.

Intraperitoneal Haemorrhage,	1.	Asphyxia,	1.
Haemorrhage of Liver,	1.	Ateleclasis,	1.
Immaturity,	2.	Intercranial	
Prematurity,	3.	Haemorrhage,	1.

There was an increase of eighty-one live births as compared with 1957. As can be noted in Table XI this is the highest number of births in the Borough since 1946/47. The birth rate has increased gradually over the last five years.

The infant mortality is again below that of the figure for England & Wales. Again, as can be seen in Table XI this rate fluctuates widely. This is because of the small numbers involved, but the overall average remains approximately around 20-25 which must be regarded as satisfactory as compared with the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE IV.

Diseases Notified During 1958.

<u>Notifiable Diseases.</u>	<u>Number of Cases Notified During 1958.</u>	<u>Comparison 1957.</u>
Measles,	51	670
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group),	-	-
Erysipelas,	-	-
Scarlet Fever,	22	32
Whooping Cough,	10	46
Puerperal Pyrexia,	1	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	18	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis,	2	3
Pneumonia,	15	25
Chicken Pox,	-	-
Polioomyelitis,	1	-
Food Poisoning,	3	2
Acute Polioencephalitis,	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica,	-	-
Dysentery,	1	2
Meningococcal Infection,	1	-
Gastro-Enteritis,	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever,	-	1
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>787</u>

TABLE V.

Summary of Infectious Diseases by Age, other than Tuberculosis.

Age in Years.	0/1	1/2	2/5	5/10	10/15	15/25	25/45	45/65	65 & over	Age Unknown	Total
Measles,		6	2	29	14						51
Scarlet Fever,			2	19						1	22
Whooping Cough,	2	1	3	4							10
Poliomyelitis,			1								1
Food Poisoning,					1		1			1	3
Pneumonia,					3		4	7	1		15
Dysentery,						1					1
Gastro Enteritis,											
Paratyphoid Fever,											
Meningococcal Infection,						1					1
Puerperal Pyrexia,							1				1
Totals	2	7	8	52	18	2	6	7	1	2	105

TABLE VI.

Summary of Notifications received and Deaths due to Diphtheria during the years 1931 - 1958.

Year.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths.
1931/1940.	290	15
1941/1951	9	-
1952/1958	-	-

There has been a negligible amount of notifiable infectious diseases occurring in the district. The only contrast with that of 1957 is in regard to measles. This disease has since the war followed a bianual pattern. The numbers were rising in December suggesting that there will again be an outbreak in the ensuing year.

#### Poliomyelitis.

There was only one case in the area. The Borough escaped the minor epidemic which occurred in the Greater Manchester in the latter four months of the year. I estimate that some 80 % of the child population under 15 years had been protected with two injections of Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

### Whooping Cough.

There were only ten cases of this disease notified in the year. Immunisation against this disease along with diptheria has now been the practice in this area over the past ten years. Ten years ago the average figure of notified cases per year was around 100.

### Diptheria.

The obvious comment with regard to Table VI is that diptheria immunisation started in this district in 1941. I estimate that some 70 % to 80 % of children under the age of 5 years are protected each year by immunisation.

TABLE VII.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis Notified during the  
Year Ended 31st December, 1958.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1				
1 - 5	1			
5 -15				
15 -25	1			
25 -35	2	5		
35 -45		1		
45 -55	2	2		1
55 & over	4			
Age unknown	2			
Total	12	8	-	1

TABLE VIII.

Deaths from Tuberculosis Registered during the  
year ended 1958.

Ages	Respiratory		Non Respiratory
	Males	Females	
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Tuberculosis from 1945-1950: Average = 15 per year.  
" " " " 1951-1958: " = 4.3 " "

The above well illustrates the change in mortality from Tuberculosis since the war, largely the result of the development of new methods of treatment and care.

TABLE X.

Deaths Registered During the Calendar Year 1958 and Causes.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>Comparison.</u>
Tuberculosis - Respiratory,	0	0	0	2
" and other,	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease,	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria,	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough,	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection,	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis,	0	0	0	0
Measles,	0	0	0	0
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases,	0	0	0	0
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach,	11	2	13	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus,	18	1	19	20
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast,	0	3	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus,	0	5	5	3
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms,	18	23	41	36
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia,	1	3	4	1
Diabetes,	2	3	5	0
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System,	28	46	74	91
Coronary Diseases, Angina,	52	23	75	69
Hypertension with Heart Disease,	4	4	8	9
Other Heart Disease,	28	49	77	70
Other Circulatory Disease,	14	13	27	20
Influenza,	1	0	1	5
Pneumonia,	9	13	22	12
Bronchitis,	13	8	21	24
Other Diseases of Respiratory,	2	0	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum,	5	2	7	5
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea,	1	2	3	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis,	3	7	10	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate,	0	0	0	7
Pregnancy Childbirth Abortion,	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations,	0	0	0	1
Other Defined & Ill-Defined Diseases,	16	23	39	33
Motor Vehicle Accidents,	5	3	8	5
All Other Accidents,	4	8	12	14
Suicide,	2	3	5	9
Homicide & Operations of War,	0	0	0	0
Totals	<u>238</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>460</u>

TABLE XI.

Deaths.

The general picture of mortality remains unchanged, with the greater proportion of deaths occurring in the older age group and being largely attributable to other degenerative conditions of the cardiac vascular system and malignancy in its various aspects.



TABLE XII.

BOROUGH OF ALTRINCHAM.

Vital Statistics for 1946/1958.

Year.	Population.	Births		Deaths.			
		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Under 1 Year of Age		All Ages.	
				Total	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Total.	Rates per 1,000 popul- ation.
1946	38,300	680	17.7	24	35.0	412	10.7
1947	38,860	729	18.8	27	37.0	416	10.7
1948	39,570	631	15.9	24	38.0	430	10.8
1949	39,450	596	15.1	14	23.5	446	11.3
1950	39,600	541	13.7	13	24.0	486	12.3
1951	39,640	589	14.5	13	22.1	486	12.3
1952	39,660	557	14.0	13	23.3	443	11.2
1953	39,780	535	13.4	6	11.2	462	11.7
1954	40,070	550	13.7	15	27.3	445	11.2
1955	40,300	565	14.0	7	12.7	450	11.1
1956	40,430	626	15.4	20	32.0	503	12.4
1957	40,610	592	14.4	8	13.5	460	11.5
1958	40,890	673	16.1	14	26.9	482	11.8

Medical Examinations for Superannuation Purposes.

During the year under review I have examined 30 members of the staff in connection with the superannuation scheme.

APPENDIX I - NATIONAL HEALTH ACT.

SERVICES AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A. Services provided in accordance with the requirements of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

1. Hospital Services.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Controlling Body | - Manchester Regional Hospital Board.  |
| Local Hospitals  | - Administered by North West and Mid-Cheshire Hospital Management Committee. |

Secretary - M. Owen, Administrative Offices,  
Altrincham Maternity Home, Sinderland Road,  
Altrincham.

Hospitals Serving this Area.

General Acute Cases - Altrincham General Hospital and Denzell  
(Convalescent).

General Chronic Cases - Cranford Lodge, Knutsford,  
Wythenshawe Hospital, Manchester.

Maternity Hospitals - Altrincham Maternity Hospital, Sinderland  
Road, Altrincham.  
Southfields, Langham Road, Bowdon.

Ear, Nose & Throat - St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham.

Infectious Disease - Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

Small Pox - Ainsworth Small Pox Hospital, Nr. Bury, Lancs.

A large number of cases from Altrincham are treated in the Manchester Hospitals.

## II. General Practitioner and General Dental Services.

Controlling Body - National Health Service Executive Council for Cheshire.

Clerk - Mr. F. Hayter, 28 Nicholas Street, Chester.

### III. Services of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council.

- |   |   |                       |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Ambulance Service,                     | ) |                       |
| 2. Immunisation and Vaccination,          | ) | Altrincham Divisional |
| 3. Home Help Service,                     | ) | Health Committee.     |
| 4. Occupation Centre, (Navigation Road)   | ) |                       |
| 5. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics,   | ) |                       |
|   | ) |                       |
| <u>Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham.</u> | ) |                       |
| Hours opening -                           | ) |                       |
| Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.                   | ) |                       |
| Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.                | ) | County                |
|   | ) | Council               |
| <u>Thornholme, Park Road, Timperley,</u>  | ) | Health                |
| Hours opening - <u>Altrincham.</u>        | ) | Committee.            |
| Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.              | ) |                       |
| Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.                 | ) |                       |
| Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.             | ) |                       |
| Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.                | ) |                       |

- |    |  |   |                |
|----|--|---|----------------|
| 6. | Domiciliary Midwifery and District Nursing,    | ) |                |
| 7. | Dental Service - Expectant and Nursing Mothers | ) |                |
|    | and Pre-School Children,                       | ) | County Council |
| 8. | Mental Health Service,                         | ) | Health         |
|    | Duly authorised Officer for Mental Health-     | ) | Committee.     |
|    | Mr. Driver, 1 Claremont Road, Sale.            | ) |                |

The Divisional Health Committee area covers Hale U.D.C., Bowdon U.D.C., Altrincham M.B., Knutsford U.D.C., and Bucklow R.D.C., and includes members of these Authorities, members of the County Council and co-opted members.

Divisional Medical Officer - D. Longbottom, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham.  
 (Altrincham 1733).

---

B. Services administered by other Committees of Cheshire County Council.

- |    |                        |   |  |
|----|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Education Committee,   | - | School Health Service,<br>including School Dental<br>Service.  |
| 2. | Welfare Committee,     | - | Old persons - homeless,<br>handicapped persons, -<br>provision for residential<br>accommodation etc. |
|    | County Welfare Officer | - | Mr. Evans, County Hall,<br>Chester.  |
| 3. | Children's Committee,  | - | Provision for the care of<br>deprived children etc.<br>i.e. children not under<br>parental care.     |

Children's Officer for this area - Mr. J.E. Blades,  
 The Council Offices, Bexton Road, Knutsford.

---





ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

---

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectorate and the operation of the Cleansing Service for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The year began with the Department having nearly a full staff for the first time for three years, but alas, this was not to continue. Mr. Macphail, Additional Public Health Inspector left the Department in early September to take up a similar appointment with the Wycombe R.D.C.

Further progress was made during the year in all aspects of environmental hygiene. The work of the Public Health Inspectorate is fast changing, each year bringing new Public Health legislation, the most important during this particular year being that the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and Regulations prohibiting the emission of dark smoke in excess of a prescribed density became operative in June.

In conclusion of this brief introduction to my report I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their active co-operation during the year, and for the encouragement given me in formulating improvements in the Cleansing Service. I would also like to place on record my thanks to all members of the staff for their good work and loyal support.

Yours obediently,

M. DICKINSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water is supplied to the district by the Manchester Corporation from their Thirlmere Supply.

The Engineer and Manager reports :-

### Typical Analysis - Thirlmere Supply.

Remarks. A clear water free from sediment.

<u>Examination.</u>	pH value	...	7.1
	Colour as ppm platinum	...	4
	Turbidity ppm silica scale	...	0.5
	Odour or taste. Cold or hot	...	nil

		Parts per million (ppm).
Total solids dried at 180° C.	...	35
Free acidity as CO <sub>2</sub>	...	2.5
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	12
Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	18
Chlorides as Cl <sub>2</sub>	...	6.5
Nitrates as N <sub>2</sub>	...	0.15
Nitrites as N <sub>2</sub>	...	nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	nil
Albuminoid nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	0.02
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours @ 27° C.	...	0.87
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	...	2
Iron as Fe	...	0.06
Manganese as Mn	...	0.02

This supply is liable only to slight variations during the year.

### Samples for Bacteriological Examination, 1958.

Two hundred and seventy-three (273) bacteriological samples were collected in the Altrincham area and examined during the year, with the following results:-

Samples free from coliform bacteria	226	82.8 %
Samples free from faecal coli	264	96.7 %
Samples with faecal coli present	9	3.3 %
Samples with non-faecal coli present	45	16.5 %
Total number of samples	273	

# WATER SUPPLY (cont'd.)

## Samples with Coli Present.

Number of coli present per 100 mls. of water.	Type of Coli Present.			
	Faecal Coli		Non-faecal Coli	
	No. of Samples.	Per Cent.	No. of Samples.	Per Cent.
1	4	1.47	13	4.76
2	1	0.37	6	2.20
3	1	0.37	6	2.20
5	—	—	6	2.20
8	2	0.73	2	0.73
13	—	—	3	1.10
25	—	—	5	1.83
35	—	—	1	0.37
50	—	—	1	0.37
90	1	0.37	—	—
900	—	—	1	0.37
1600	—	—	1	0.37
Total	9	3.3	45	16.5

The three samples with 8, 8 and 90 faecal coli per 100 mls. were taken during disturbed mains conditions, i.e. waste meter runs when reversal of flow can and does occur. The coli would be derived from "aftergrowths" in deposits in the mains. Repeat samples from the respective localities were free from faecal coli with 0, 3 and 1 non-faecal coli respectively per 100 mls, showing that the effect of the disturbance was passed.

On the 2nd July, two samples showed 900 and 5 non-faecal coli per 100 mls. The high coli count could not be accounted for and the mains in the area were flushed. Further samples on the 5th showed 13, 50 and 1600 non-faecal coli per 100 mls; the 1600 count being obtained in a sample from the same street as that giving the previous 900.

Further samples were taken on the 9th and these showed 2, 5 and 25 non-faecal coli per 100 mls; the sample from the street in question now gave a coli count of 2 only. Next week the supply was back to normal, i.e. coli-free.

The coli found in the supply generally are derived from "aftergrowths" in deposits in the mains and such deposits are kept low by periodical flushing. The bulk of the samples with coli present are collected during the warmer months of the year, i.e. from May onwards, when the temperature of the water increases. It will be noted that the bulk of the samples with coli present have low coli counts. On the same days as the 47 samples with coli present were taken 32 other samples were coli-free.

The supply has been maintained at a satisfactory bacteriological quality throughout the year.

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Nine samples of swimming bath water from the large and small baths were taken during the year, of which seven were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were the first to be taken and the results were notified to the Baths Manager. The seven samples taken later all proved to be satisfactory.

### INSPECTIONS, 1958.

Water Supply	12.	Overcrowding	6.
Drainage	377.	Vermineous Premises	9.
Stables and Piggeries	24.	Atmospheric Pollution	82.
Moveable Dwellings	68.	Shops Act	17.
Factories	52.	Schools	21.
Workshops	4.	Public Conveniences	90.
Houses Inspected	345.	Infectious Diseases	6.
Refuse Collection	73.	Miscellaneous Visits	308.
Refuse Disposal	29.	Miscellaneous Housing Visits	73.
Refuse Receptacles	1,515.	Theatres and Places of	
Rodent Control	11.	Entertainment	3.

### Notices Served.

Notices Outstanding 31st December, 1957.			Notices Served 1958.			Notices Complied With 1958.			Notices Outstanding 31st December, 1958.		
Informal	Statutory	Total	Informal	Statutory	Total	Informal	Statutory	Total	Informal	Statutory	Total
32	10	42	71	40	111	62	25	87	41	25	66

### Summary of Repairs and Improvements, 1958.

Defective Roofs	19.	Defective Plasterwork	5.
Leaking Eavesgutters and Rainwater Pipes		Damp Walls	5.
Defective Brickwork of Walls	21.	Defective Chimneys	3.
Leaking Sink Wastepipes	9.	Defective Floors	4.
Broken Firegrates	3.	Defective Watercloset Cisterns	4.
Defective Flashings	2.	Broken Steps	3.
Leaking Pail Closets	2.	Offensive Occumulations	7.
Choked Drains	5.	Broken Doors	2.
Defective Drainage	21.	Broken and Missing Sashcords	4.
Choked Public Sewers	2.	Uneven and Broken Paving	2.
Defective Watercloset Structures	70.	Defective Ovens	2.
Defective Sinks	3.	Defective Windows	1.
	1.	Miscellaneous Defects	3.



RENT ACT, 1957.

Since the coming into operation of this Act in July, 1957, owners of property have been able to increase rents, and, in return for this, a tenant has been able to request housing repairs to be carried out.

The procedure set out in the Act was thought by some people to be too complicated, the number of prescribed forms under the Act being twenty-two. However, from the experience gained in this town, the Act has been operated satisfactorily and, in many cases, repairs have been carried out on property where Certificates of Disrepair have not been applied for due to an undertaking being given by the landlords.

The following is a summary of the action taken by the Department since the inception of the Act :-

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
Number of applications for Certificates,	54.	49.
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates,	NIL	NIL
Number of decisions to issue Certificates,	32.	70.
viz :- (a) in respect of some, but not all defects,	24.	39.
(b) in respect of all defects,	8.	31.
Number of undertakings given by Landlords,	14.	40.
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority,	2.	1.
Number of Certificates issued,	5.	45.
Number of applications by Landlords for Cancellation of Certificates,	NIL	19.
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates,	NIL	9.
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection,	NIL	4.
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority,	NIL	13.

Housing.

The following additional housing units have been constructed in the Borough during the year :-

New Corporation Houses,	74.
New Corporation Flats,	6.
New Houses other than Corporation Houses,	89.
Houses Converted into Flats,	4.

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year.

Public Health and Housing Acts,	298.
Number of visits made in connection with	
the above.	345.

### CLEARANCE OF UNFIT PROPERTY.

#### New Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956.

During the early part of the year forty houses were demolished and their tenants rehoused, mainly on the Council's Broomwood Estate. At the 31st December, 1958, however, there were still some fifty-six houses standing in this area, most of them occupied.

#### Individual Unfit Houses.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties :-

1 Islington Terrace, Altrincham.  
1 Posy Row, Brook Lane, Timperley.  
Brook Farm Cottage, Brook Lane, Timperley.  
The Cottage, Navigation Road, Altrincham.

Nos. 1 Islington Terrace and 1 Posy Row were demolished during the year and the tenants were rehoused by the Council. In respect of the other properties, alternative housing accommodation is awaited for the occupants.

One Closing Order was made during the year in respect of 16 Derby Street, Altrincham.

### FACTORY ACT.

#### Outworkers.

Sixteen people were reported to the Department as being employed as outworkers in the making and alteration of working apparel during the year.

#### Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

#### Inspections by Public Health Inspectors with regard to Health Provisions.

Premises  (1)	M/c. line No.  (2)	Number on Register  (3)	Number of		
			Inspect- ions.  (4)	Written Notices  (5)	Occup- iers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3. 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	12	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	210	46	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	6	6	-	-
TOTAL		228	58	2	-

Cases in Which Defects Were Found.

Particulars  (1)	M/c line No.  (2)	No. of Cases in Which Defects were Found. Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4					
Overcrowding (S.2)	5					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1		1	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1			1	
(c) Not separate for sexes	11					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12					
TOTAL		2	1		2	

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year the first phase of the Scheme was completed when the 63" diameter Timperley outfall sewer was joined up along Park Road and the controlling penstocks at Sylvan Avenue were brought into use.

At the Sewage Disposal Works, the Plant, screens, grit and dredger, sewage pumps and milder scrapers were at work by Easter.

In the second phase the Woodfield Road relief sewer was laid from the end of Balfour Road to the Packet Inn; the canal crossing being half-way completed.

The Stockport Road storm overflow pipe was laid in channels between the main railway crossing and Osborne Road. At the Sewage Disposal Works a start was made with filter beds and many sludge pumping mains were laid.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1953.

Section 99 - Choked Drains.

In order to expedite the unstopping of choked drains, the Council approved my report which has enabled me to serve a 48 hour Notice on the owners of premises where choked drains occurred.

If the work is not carried out within the time limit a contractor is engaged and the drains unstopped. The Council then recover the cost involved from the owner.

It was late on in the year when the procedure came into operation and only 6 Notices were served, one being carried out in default.

RODENT CONTROL.

A Rodent Operator is employed by the Department and regular inspections are made of the district for rodents. Extermination methods used are poisoning and trapping.

Dwellinghouses are treated free, but a small charge is made for business premises.

In accordance with the Ministry's requirements for sewer treatments, an annual test bating is carried out to find the extent of infestations, followed by two treatments - one in April and the other in November. This work is carried out in conjunction with the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The breeding of rodents is so prolific that if adequate measures were not taken to control them there would be a serious spread of infections and extensive damage to foodstuffs and buildings.

The following tables summarise the work carried out :-

<u>Type of Property.</u>	<u>Number of Properties</u> <u>Inspected.</u>	<u>Number of Properties</u> <u>Treated.</u>
Dwellinghouses,	181	68
Business Premises,	238	60
Local Authority Properties,	24	16
Agricultural Properties,	24	-
	<u>467</u>	<u>144</u>

Sewer Treatments.

	<u>April.</u>	<u>November.</u>
Total Number of Manholes,	1,000	1,000
Number of Manholes Baited,	53	53
Number of Manholes Showing Pre-Bait-Take,	12	12
Number of Manholes Showing Complete Take,	8	11



CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.  
APPOINTED DAY ORDER, 1958.

The above Order came into operation on the 6th June, 1958 and brought into force the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, including the provision relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces and the abatement of smoke nuisances. This was further augmented by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations, 1958, which lays down standards for the degree of density of smoke together with the specified times.

Dark smoke is defined as smoke which is as dark as, or darker than, shade 2 of the Ringlemann Chart. The Order recognises that certain emissions of dark smoke may at times unavoidably occur, such as soot blowing, fire-cleaning or the lighting up of cold furnaces.

Over a period of years the smoke from the Corporation's swimming baths chimney has from time to time come in for some severe criticism. The plant there consists of two hand-fired coal burning Cornish boilers which were installed at the turn of the century, operating alternatively. The Baths Manager and myself realised that this plant could not be operated successfully with coal unless mechanical stoking apparatus was installed. Experiments were carried out with furnace coke and Welsh dry steam coal. The latter proved the most successful, although the most expensive per ton. Further experiments proved that although the cost per ton was actually higher, there was a reduction in the quantity of fuel used which ultimately resulted in only a slight increase in the fuel bill.

The Council also considered and approved my report on the use of smokeless fuels in their various Departments. Due to the adoption of this report and the change of fuel at the swimming baths the amount of bituminous coal used has been reduced by approximately 180 tons, only 70 tons per annum of washed singles now being burned on a sectional boiler with an under-feed stoker at the Corporation's library.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Council is a member of the Manchester & District Regional Clean Air Council who are responsible for the measurement of atmospheric pollution within the participating authorities.

Sulphur Dioxide.

During the year there was one alteration of site and one additional instrument was installed for the measurement of sulphur dioxide.

Deposit Gauges.

A special investigation was carried out of an alleged dust nuisance in the Denmark Street/Manor Road area. Petri dishes were placed at various points and it was this investigation which led to the installation of the deposit gauges at the Moss Lane Town's Yard, Oldfield Brow primary school and Pickering Lodge, the latter only being in operation during November and December.

A deposit gauge is an instrument used for the measurement of matter deposited from the atmosphere and consists of a bowl in which particles heavier than air, such as grit, dust and rainfall, fall by gravity.

The actual amount of deposited matter falling on the bowl is analysed each month. The material collected is calculated on the basis of the area of the collecting bowl and is expressed as a deposit of tons per square mile. The amount collected will depend upon any particular source of pollution. Wind direction and velocity together with rainfall must all be taken into consideration. It must be pointed out that before any reliable conclusion can be reached there should be at least a period of five year readings for comparison purposes.

Details of results found in the various authorities are summarised in the following tables :-

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION -  
JOINT SCHEME NO. 1.  
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
EXPRESSED AS mgm SO<sub>3</sub>/day/100 cm<sup>2</sup> Batch A. PbO<sub>2</sub>  
MONTHLY RESULTS - 1958.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>Altrincham M.B.</u>												
Oldfield Brow School	2.66	2.13	2.88	2.12	1.69	1.17	0.91	0.67	0.99	1.22	2.74	3.19
Wellington Road School	2.48	2.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
- do - Site Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73	0.55	0.68	1.54	2.20	2.39
Highways Depot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.90	1.82	2.88	3.06

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER BY DEPOSIT GAUGE.  
MONTHLY DEPOSITS - TONS PER SQUARE MILE - 1958.

SITE	Rain (Ins)	p.H.	Insoluble Matter	Soluble Matter	Total Solids
<u>ALTRINCHAM M.B.</u>					
<u>Moss Lane Highways Depot</u>	(Commenced 1st April, 1958.)				
Winter 1958/59	1.94	4.2	8.71	5.26	13.97
Summer 1958	3.28	5.0	12.59	6.32	18.91
Twelve months to 31.3.59	2.61	4.6	10.65	5.79	16.44
<u>Oldfield Brow School</u>	(Commenced 1st April, 1958.)				
Winter 1958/59 (b)	1.73	4.1	3.29	3.73	7.02
Summer 1958	3.23	4.9	4.98	5.29	10.27
Twelve months to 31.3.59 (c)	2.48	4.5	4.14	4.51	8.65
<u>Pickering Lodge, Timperley</u>	(Commenced 1st October, 1958.)				
Winter 1958/59	1.79	4.0	4.76	3.79	8.55

# FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughterhouses,	391.
Meat Stalls,	7.
Market Stalls,	51.
Butchers,	33.
Canteens,	10.
Fishmongers,	11.
Fried Fish Shops,	16.
Bakehouses and Confectioners,	9.
Grocers,	79.
Sweets and Ice Cream,	38.
Greengrocers,	16.
Hawkers,	2.
Restaurants and Cafes,	18.
Licensed Premises,	33.
Dairies and Milk Distributors,	9.
Ice Cream Manufacturers' Premises,	12.
<u>Miscellaneous Food Visits.</u>	41.

## Food Inspected and Found to be Unfit for Human Consumption.

### Tins.

40 - Cooked Ham.  
 3 - Chicken.  
 26 - Beans.  
 13 - Fish.  
 39 - Evaporated Milk.  
 6 - Condensed Milk.  
 52 - Peas.  
 5 - Cream.  
 23 - Tongue.  
 3 - Carrots.

### Tins.

43 - Corned Beef.  
 7 - Fruit Juice.  
 15 - Soup.  
 115 - Tomatoes.  
 33 - Luncheon Meat.  
 191 - Fruit.  
 2 - Mixed Vegetables.  
 10 - Steak.  
 4 - Rice.  
 3 - Jellied Veal.

### Jars, Bottles, Packets.

8 - Prunes.  
 1 - Currants.  
 6 - Cheese.  
 1 - Crab.  
 7 - Pickled Onions.  
 4 - Fruit Salad.  
 2 - Sauce.

### Miscellaneous.

8 logs - English Lamb - 51 lbs.  
 12 - Scottish Fowl -  $61\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.  
 Bacon -  $19\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)  
Regulations, 1949 - 1953.

Dealers' Licences,	55.
Supplementary Licences,	10.

Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

Dealers' Licences,	14.
Supplementary Licences,	11.
Distributors in the Borough,	67.

Ice Cream - Registered Premises.

Manufacture,	2.
Sale of Ice Cream,	96.

Ice Cream Samples sent to the Public Health  
Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>Provisional Grading.</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Unwrapped Ice Cream (Manufactured in the Borough)	2	-	-	-
Unwrapped Ice Cream (Not Manufactured in the Borough)	1	-	-	-
Wrapped Ice Cream (Manufactured in the Borough)	2	-	-	-
Wrapped Ice Cream (Not Manufactured in the Borough)	13	1	1	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

One sample of synthetic cream was taken and found to be satisfactory.



### Examination of Milk Samples.

	<u>Samples.</u>	<u>Methylene</u> <u>Blue Reduction</u> <u>Test.</u>	<u>Phosphatase</u> <u>Test.</u>	<u>Turbidity</u> <u>Test.</u>	<u>Animal</u> <u>Inoculation</u> <u>Test.</u>
Pasteurised	12	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	-	Satisfactory
T.T. Pasteurised	4	"	"	-	"
Sterilised	10	"	"	-	"
T.T. Raw	4	3 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfy.	"	-	"

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

In the early part of the year a concentrated effort was made regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and, in consequence of the visits made, the following equipment was installed in food premises in the Borough :-

Washhand Basins,	33.
Sinks,	3.
Hot Water Supply,	30.
Covered Food Cabinets,	6.
Clothes Lockers,	2.

### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The management of the public slaughterhouse is the responsibility of the Department and a full-time attendant is employed.

Tolls are paid on a headage and rental basis and the premises are now only used by wholesale butchers. The reduction in the throughput at the latter end of the year was due to the termination of the tenancy of a Manchester wholesale butcher.

### Meat Inspection.

A 100 % meat inspection was again achieved in 1958. The incidence of disease in 10,341 animals slaughtered showed an increase over the previous year in cattle excluding cows, and cows affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci; the one reduction being in the percentage of the number of inspected cows affected with tuberculosis only.

Meat Inspection - Public Slaughterhouse; Number and Types of Animals  
Slaughtered and Incidence of Disease.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	879	961	214	7,244	1,043
Number inspected	879	961	214	7,244	1,043
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	3	9	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	87	173	3	56	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.01 %	18.31 %	2.8 %	.89 %	5.84 %
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	33	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	74	296	1	-	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.64 %	34.23 %	.46 %	-	2.2 %
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

### Whole Carcases Condemned.

	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Generalised Tuberculosis	33	2	-	-	-	-	1
Injury and Extensive Bruising	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
Fever	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
Generalised Oedema	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Emaciation	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Navel and Joint Ill	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Septic Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Septic Pericarditis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Summary of Surrendered Unfit Meat and Offal.

Weight of Meat Condemned	Cattle Excluding Cows.			Cows.				Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tns.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
	12	2	14	7	5	1	-	1	1	18	3	2	17	3	1	24

Weight of Offal Condemned	Cattle Excluding Cows.				Cows.				Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	tns.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	tns.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
	1	8	-	18	6	12	3	23	-	1	8	1	2	2	4	2	20

### Private Slaughterhouse.

The one private slaughterhouse in the Borough was again not used during the year for the slaughtering of animals.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 - 1954.

Ten renewal licences and one new licence were granted during the year for the stunning of animals in slaughterhouses or knackers' yards.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### Refuse Collection.

Refuse collection has again continued on a weekly basis, with the exception of holidays and absences due to sickness during the winter months.

A re-organisation of the collection rounds took place in September due to the delivery of two new S.D. Fore and Aft refuse collection vehicles with compressor grids. These vehicles have allowed for a reduction in the fleet of three older vehicles, with an ultimate saving of one vehicle and a driver. The district is divided up into five rounds, four of which are operated by Fore and Aft vehicles with a driver and six men; the remaining vehicle, a side loader, being used on a smaller round operated by one driver and two men, in a part of the Borough where access would be difficult with larger vehicles.

A special Bedford truck is employed for the collection of trade waste, old furniture, etc. This re-organisation has enabled a vehicle to be brought in for servicing and one vehicle to be kept for reserve purposes. The following shows the present details of the fleet of vehicles operated by the Department on refuse collection :-

No. 7 Guy	HLG 277.	1942.
No. 9 S.D.	HTU 510.	1946.
No. 10 S.D.	KTU 837.	1948.
No. 11 S.D.	KTU 836.	1948.
No. 12 S.D.	RMA 870.	1953.
No. 13 S.D.	RMA 871.	1953.
No. 14 Bedford	TTU 552.	1954.
No. 15 S.D.	XTU 392.	1956.
No. 16 S.D. Diesel	994 CLG.	1958 Jan.
No. 17 S.D. Diesel	98 DMA.	1958 June.

The number of receptacles emptied during the year were as follows :-

### Ashbins.

Number of premises from which ashbins have been emptied,	713,761.
Number of ashbins emptied,	809,993.
Loads of refuse removed,	6,222.
Loads of salvage removed,	821.

### Ashpits and Pails.

Number of premises relieved,	1,953.
Number of Pails emptied,	1,984.
Number of ashpits emptied,	29.

### Additional Ashbins added During the Year.

New Corporation properties,	80.
New premises other than Corporation,	89.
New units due to conversions,	4.



### Municipal Ashbin Replacement Scheme.

New ashbins provided since commencement of scheme (including 1,434 to Corporation houses)	=	8,599.
Ashbins supplied during 1958 (including 167 to Corporation properties)	=	1,297.
Ashbins supplied to new and other Corporation properties during 1958	=	104.

Refuse Disposal continues by controlled tipping on the land at the Council's Sinderland Road Sewage Works.

Delivery was taken in June of a David Brown 30 T.D. Angledozer and 3 cubic yard Condar Scraper, and this has greatly helped to improve the condition of the Sinderland Road Refuse Tip. This mechanisation has helped to reduce the cost of refuse disposal by reducing the number of men employed at the Tip from six to two, one of these men being the driver of the Angledozer. In addition to this there has been greater compression of the surface of the tip, which, in turn, has allowed more refuse to be disposed of in a given area, and thus reduced the amount of land taken up annually.

During the six months this Angledozer has been in operation there has been less wear and tear on the refuse collection vehicles and a marked reduction in the number of damaged and cut tyres because of the improved tip surface. In addition to the dozing of the refuse, this machine, together with the scraper, skims off the surface soil of the land to be used as a tip which it afterwards relays on the finished surface of the tip. This land is then left for a period of time for settlement to take place and is then ploughed and used again for agriculture.

It must be remembered, however, that all earth-moving equipment is expensive and heavy maintenance costs of this type of machinery are inevitable. This must be borne in mind after approximately the second year when allowing for Estimates.

### Salvage.

In June of the year a new Twin Screw Crawford Fixed Box Electrical Paper Baling Press was purchased and temporarily installed in the Garage, Wharf Road Depot, whilst the new sewer was being laid under the Bridgewater Canal, and the Paper Baling Section of the Depot.

Two men operate this machine and bales weighing up to 3 cwts. are produced, with an average weekly output of approximately 8 tons. Loading and stacking of bales is carried out by a Lister Multi-Level Loader which was purchased at the same time.

Separate collection of salvage is made from shops and business premises in the Borough by a special vehicle. A comparison of salvage sales figures for the years 1957/1958 and 1958/1959 show a marked increase, mainly due to the installation of this machine, helped also by the lifting of restrictions on the intake of waste paper to the board manufacturers.

### Salvage Collected and Sales -

#### 1957/58.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper,	211	7	2	1,588	15	9
Ferrous Metals,	36	2	2	124	5	6
Non-Ferrous Metals,		14	1	56	18	3
Textiles,	16	2	2	286	18	8
Kitchen Waste,	44	14	0	156	9	0
Total -	309	0	3	2,213	7	2

#### 1958/59.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper,	366	6	3	2,747	11	4
Ferrous Metals,	17	9	1	45	3	0
Non-Ferrous Metals,		10	0	40	15	5
Textiles,	11	18	2	165	12	3
Kitchen Waste,	35	14	0	124	19	0
Miscellaneous,		8	1	2	17	9
Total -	432	6	3	3,126	18	9

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

I am pleased to report that during 1958 there has been considerably less wanton damage done at the five public conveniences controlled by the Department, the reason for this being regular visits at night by the Attendants and the active co-operation of the Police.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The mortuary is situated in the yard at the rear of the Town Hall, and although it is the responsibility of the Department, it is mainly used under the instructions of the County Police.

During the year it was used on sixty-three occasions for the reception of bodies, the deaths having resulted from the following causes :-

Natural causes and accidental causes (not due to road accidents)	----	39.
Accidental (other than road accidents)	----	8.
Accidental (road accidents)	----	6.
Suicides	----	9.
(including 5 coal gas poisoning; 2 drowning; 2 deaths on railway lines; 1 murder.)		

A sum of money was included in the Financial Year Estimates 1958/59 for alterations to the mortuary as per the Borough Surveyor's plans, but work was not commenced during 1958.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Town Police Clauses Act, 1847.

The Council decided during the year that a limit would be placed on the number of hackney carriage licences issued in the Borough to 45, and also introduced the use of official hackney carriage plates and drivers' badges.

Licences for Hackney Carriage Vehicles, (including change of vehicles)	-	50.
" " " " Drivers,	-	29.

#### Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Licences to keep Pet Shops,	-	4.
-----------------------------	---	----

#### Cheshire County Council Act, 1953.

Registration of Hawkers of Food (Section 144)(1958)	= 1	- Total Registered = 10.
Hairdressers & Barbers (Section 148)(1958)	= 5	- Total Registered = 44.





